

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, 11:13 March 20, 1862.

TO TAXPAYERS.

We have a large amount of Southern and Western money which we will dispose of at the current market price. Persons having money to pay in the above Counties, will save money by using the Western.

Ouch!—Congress is about passing a tax law which will make the people groan. The British taxation of the Colonies, previous to the Revolution, was no circumstance to it. The Stamp Act would be a relief, in comparison with it. Every newspaper printed, every dollar's worth of goods sold by the merchant, every hog killed by the butcher, and, we are not certain but that every draught of air taken into the lungs, is to be roundly taxed. Some imported articles upon which there is a high duty, are to have a heavy additional tax placed upon them, before they can be used. In fact, everything imaginable is so heavily taxed, that if the article were placed in one side of a balance, and the tax on the article, in coin, were placed in the other scale, the coin would weigh it down. The laboring classes, of course, will have to bear the great burden of the tax. There are certain necessary articles which they must have, and the merchant will place an extra per cent. upon his goods, the butcher upon his meat, the miller upon his flour, and so on—all of which the laboring man must pay. And all this is because of the traitors down in Niggerdom. As the tax is to be for the preservation of the Union, loyal people should grin and bear it; but if the war closes without wiping out the cause of the rebellion, and crushing treason in America for all time to come, the people of the North will be justified in rising in rebellion.

Now, gentlemen Congressmen, try your hands on your own affairs, and abolish the franking privilege.

For His Oct 1.—It is said Gen. Grant is to be superseded. Of course—he has violated the tender-hearted policy of the Government, by killing too many traitors. Why, Nashville was taken within a few days after the army commenced moving in that direction, when at least six months should have been consumed in the operation, and a score of contractors should have made independent fortunes. Grant, for permitting several cowardly rebel Generals to escape, in a dark night, while his army was engaged in taking a formidable fortification, and for violating some nice point of military etiquette, is to be disgraced. Fremont, for his energy in doing nothing but squander money, and for permitting Lyon and Mullan to be sacrificed, has been promoted. Gen. Curtis is ruining himself, too. If he survives his Arkansas campaign, off comes his head off! Gen. Lyon saved his honor, by being killed.

THE PROSPECTS.—The prospects of this part of the country are now much brighter than they have been for two years past. The rout of Price's army from Missouri from any formidable body of traitors, and is consequently a great relief to Kansas. Marauding guerrilla parties will cause but little trouble, in comparison with their last Summer's operations, from the fact that there is no large army for them to fly to for safety, and the Union men are better organized and prepared for defence. Consequently, there will be little or no hindrance to trade and agriculture, and our people will see better times. By the way, let our farmers plow, sow and reap all they can, and not be discouraged by last year's stagnation. Produce, this year, may command prices which will fully compensate for last year's losses.

A SKEWEN SHOT.—We learn that, on Wednesday of last week, a secessionist Jayhawker named Fulton, went to the house of a widow named Hays, living in the neighborhood of Troy, put his horses into her stable, gave them a supply of her grain, and commenced helping himself generally. The fellow giving no heed to the lady's remonstrances, she sent word to Joe Nixon, of Troy, who hastened to her residence, called the scamp out, and put a ball through his side, and another through his wrist. We understand that Fulton's case is critical.

Upon our return home, we find that Hon. S. C. Pomeroy and M. F. Conway have not been forgetful of us, as huge piles of documents will testify. We find copies of Congressional Globes, Patent Office Reports, Explorations, and other valuable works. We will here take occasion to say that Messrs. Pomeroy and Conway have been in their places all Winter, instead of running about acting the demagogue, and humbugging the public.

First Boat.—The steamer Omaha arrived at this place, on Tuesday afternoon, and took away a cargo of pork from O. Bailey's pork house. She is expected back, to-day or to-morrow, for another lot.

The Printer, for February, is received. It still continues the valuable and welcome visitor to the craft, that it has always been. Published by John Gresson, New York, at \$1 a year.

RECRUITS WANTED!

For the Kansas Regiments.

Lieutenant H. C. BLACKMAN, under orders from Major Francis, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service for the State of Kansas, has opened a Recruiting office in the City Hotel building, in this place, for the Kansas Volunteer Regiments.

Kansas! be true to your own State—fill up your own Regiments, and win additional renown for your State by aiding to crush out this cursed rebellion.

Lieut. B. is the only person authorized to enlist men at this place. All other recruiting is in violation of orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

SOON TO THEM!—Treason in North-West Missouri is being "put through on the fast line." Traitors, and all who have been in the least tainted, are required to enter into heavy bonds to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, or leave instantly. Holt County is now undergoing the regenerating process. That is right. If treason had obtained away, this treatment is easy compared with what Union men would have been compelled to undergo. "Dry-gripes," "Ira Peter, Biggers," and the whole "kit" of them, are having the "clamps" put to them. Let every one be doctored. Leave no creeping out place; and then, if they violate their obligations, hang them!

A. SPOONER.—We have always contended that Kansas could beat the world, in the way of extraordinary weather. On Monday of last week, being caught out on the open prairie, we had a good opportunity of witnessing a remarkable specimen of Kansas weather. It thundered and lightened as terrifically as in mid-Summer, the wind blew a perfect storm, and from dark clouds overhead the snow fell as thick and fast as it could come, while in the east and west the sky was clear; in the west the sun was shining brightly, and in the east the moon was plainly visible. Thunder, lightning, wind, snow, sun and moon, all at once! Who can beat it?

The Military Department of Kansas has been merged into the Department of the Mississippi, with Gen. Halleck as Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. Hunter has been ordered to the Potomac. Guess this arrangement will close out the gammon about "Great Expeditions," "encircling Slavery with a coroll of free territory," "cherished hope of my life," "Staffs" whose names are legion, etc.; and perhaps half of the time of the next Legislature will not be consumed in endeavoring to "indorse" somebody into a Major-Generalship.

The Rockport Herald has again made its appearance. It is true blue for the Union. Mr. Reed, the publisher, desiring to devote himself to other business, offers one-half or the whole of the establishment for sale, on good terms. It is a good and well supplied office, and being the only paper now published in North-West Missouri, above St. Joseph, ought to pay a practical printer handsomely.

Godley's Lady's Book, for April, is before us. "Ask for it, Fanny," and "The April Shower," are two pretty engravings. Its literary contents are by some of the best writers of the day. Three dollars for the Lady's Book, would be money well spent. Or, for two dollars, we will procure it for any of our paying subscribers, for one year.

Ex-Congressman James Craig, of St. Joseph, has been nominated by the President as a Brigadier General. Now Prince Hudson should be made a Major-General, Jim Foster a Colonel, and "Drygripes" Robinson a Surgeon, with the rank of Corporal—then, Gabriel, blow your horn!

This is the season for wild ducks and geese. Our hunters bring in loads of them, almost daily. The printer has been remembered by Charles Burchhalter, W. W. Moore, and Jack Whitman. May they always have feather-beds to sleep on!

A regular March snow-storm set in, early this morning, and continued all day, covering the ground to the depth of four or five inches. Had not a great portion of it melted as it fell, it would have been the deepest snow of the Winter.

The Leavenworth Conservative has ceased its visits to our shop. Well, we'll have to grin and bear the misfortune. Web, send us a copy occasionally, when you have something in about Lease!

Hon. E. S. Dundy, of Falls City, Nebraska, will please accept our thanks for copies of the Journals of the Nebraska Legislature, Session of 1860-61.

To what nation does James Buchanan belong? Seg-nation.

Burnside's Expedition. WASHINGTON, March 17. The Monitor is laying in wait for the Merrimack at Fortress Monroe. Commodors Goldsborough, had received intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. It was still pursuing its plans, having accomplished everything which it set out to do. It was just on the eve of making an attack on Newbern.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE CHIEF.

Battle in New Mexico.

St. Louis, March 12.

The Republic has a letter from Albuquerque, February 23d, giving an account of a fight and skirmishes between the Texas rebels and Union men under Col. Canby, on the morning of the 21st. Two hundred Texas males, with the wagon master, were captured. The Texans were on the heights on the opposite side of the Rio Grande from the fort and destitute of water. Col. Canby had the pass to the water guarded by a battery and two thousand men, and all other outlets guarded in force.

The Texans must surrender or cut their way through. When the express was closed on the morning of the 21st, the booming of cannon was heard announcing that the battle had commenced. A later military express just arrived from Fort Craig says, the battle commenced at 9 on the morning of the 21st, between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts and the enemy across the Rio Grande with varied success until noon. Col. Canby then crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces and two howitzers, under Capt. McRea. Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, which was defended by Capt. Plimpton's company of regulars, and a portion of Col. Pino's regiment of Mexican volunteers. The Texans six hundred strong, armed with carbines, revolvers and seven pound bowie knives charged desperately and furiously, and after discharging carbines at close distance, drew revolvers and charged on the battery, amid a storm of grape and canister. The Mexican volunteers, panic stricken, fled. Capt. Plimpton's company stood their ground till half were killed. Capt. McRea refused to leave his guns and was killed at his post. Kit Carson, in command of the regiment of volunteers, displayed, as the skirmishers did, good service during the action. Our loss is 200 killed and wounded.

Later from the New Mexico Fight.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.

A portion of Quantrell's band entered Liberty, Mo., on 14th, wounded two men, and took ten prisoners; also took a case of boots and shoes from the steamer Rowena, at Blue Mills Landing.

Mr. G. F. Beall, from Santa Fe, on the 3d instant, bearer of dispatches to the War Department at Washington, brings confirmation of the battle near Fort Craig. Federal loss 62 killed, 140 wounded.

The Texans captured six of our field pieces. Colonel Steele commanded the Texans, but during the battle was reported ill.

The reported flight of Col. Pino's regiment Mexican volunteers is without foundation. The main body of the Texans is at Socorro, thirty-eight miles north of Fort Craig.

Our forces are concentrating at Fort Craig. Nothing had been received from them since the 25th. It is supposed that communication is cut off.

A large amount of Government stores was destroyed at Albuquerque to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. Four hundred and fifty Texans with two pieces of artillery, entered that place on the morning of the 2d.

Maj. Donnellson, commanding the District of Santa Fe, is preparing to fall back on Fort Union. One hundred and forty wagon loads of Government freight were removed from Santa Fe to Fort Union, on the 3d inst.

Three companies of the Colorado volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Tappan, were met at Hole-in-the-Rock, fifty-five miles south of Bent's Fort, en route for Fort Union. Seven more companies had crossed the river above. They would meet at Purgatory river, 80 miles south of Bent's Fort.

Mr. Beall's statement confirms the account of the fight on the 21st, published in the St. Louis Republican.

Memphis Items.

St. Louis, March 18.

A special to the Democrat says a gentleman who left Memphis on Saturday reports that no troops were there; the policy of burning the city was still discussed. Many persons were leaving the city. Merchandise is being shipped down the river. He stated that Bragg, with 10,000 men, had arrived and been sent to Island No. 10 and New Madrid.

All the negroes in the country have been called to work on the fortifications at Jackson, Tenn.

Martial Law was proclaimed at Memphis on Monday.

No defensive preparations are being made at Randolph, nor between there and New Orleans.

The rebels confess the reduction of Fort Pillow gives the Federals all points on the Mississippi. Their gun boat fleet, under Hollins, is at Island No. 10.

A messenger from New Madrid says all is quiet.

A cavalry force was sent from Lebanon, Mo., yesterday, which attacked a guerrilla party, killing 18, wounding 6 and capturing 20, among them Brigadier Gen. E. Campbell.

The official report of the affair at Paris, Tenn., says the rebels lost 100 killed, wounded and taken prisoner. Capt. Ballis, of the artillery, lost 4 killed and 5 wounded.

New Madrid "Come Up."

St. Louis, March 14.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: After several days skirmishing and a number of attempts by the enemy to destroy Gen. Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and entrenchments at New Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, mules, and an immense quantity of military stores. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State. The rebel flag is no more flying in Missouri. H. W. HALLECK.

Lane Offers a Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Curtis' Victory in Arkansas.

PEA RIDGE, Arkansas, March 9.

Special to the Missouri Democrat says: During the past three days we have had some terrible fighting about Pea Ridge. On Monday Gen. Curtis received reliable information that the rebels under Van Dorn, McIntosh, McCullough, Price and Pike were marching on us with a large force of rebels and Indians. All the prisoners taken give the rebel force at from 35,000 to 40,000. Gen. Curtis then ordered Carr's division to move from Crane Hollow to Sugar Creek to take a stronger position, which he had previously selected in case of an attack. Col. Carr marched in the night and joined Gen. Davis, who had previously taken position before break of day in good order.

Gen. Seigel, at Bentonville, was ordered to re-join Gen. Curtis on the same point. Seigel's men cut their way through the enemy at the latter place, and kept up the fight for six miles. The rebels on Tuesday morning, having made a detour from Bentonville, got a heavy force on our rear and right, occupying the heights and brush on both sides of the Fayetteville road.

Col. Carr's division was sent to dislodge them. The battle commenced at 10:30, and raged till darkness put an end to the contest. They played on us from masked batteries. All night we occupied a position nearer our camp. The carnage was dreadful on both sides. Simultaneously with the action on our right, fighting took place opposite our front, near Leestown, between Gen. Davis, and another large body of rebels. The latter were forced from the field, and hastened to form a junction with the rebels on our right. The numerous instances of gallantry and heroic devotion which occurred cannot be mentioned in this communication. The movement of the enemy caused a change of our line. The battle was resumed next morning (Saturday), about half past four o'clock. Our guns opened on the enemy; Gen. Carr formed in the centre, with Davis on the right and Seigel on the left. The line of battle which extended over two miles, was a magnificent sight. The enemy occupied an open wood directly in front—a perfect hive of them. They also covered a high bluff more to the left where a battery was planted.

They had another battery playing on us from a central position, and a battery of twelve rifled pieces, on the Fayetteville road.

We opened with five batteries, planted at different points; the cross-firing producing such tremendous effect, caused the enemy to falter in dismay.

Soon after 10 A. M., Curtis gave order to advance, and the infantry becoming engaged, poured such a murderous fire of musketry that the enemy fled in all directions.

The victory was decisive. Under the eye of Gen. Curtis, Seigel followed the enemy for several miles. Col. Bussey, with a cavalry force, is in pursuit, toward Boston Mountain, after the main body.

We captured five pieces of cannon. It is impossible to give our loss or a reliable estimate of the enemy's loss. We have taken prisoners, Acting Brig. Gen. Herbert, Col. Mitchell, Adjutant Gen. Stone, Col. Price, and Majors and Captains in abundance.

The loss of valuable officers, on our side, is deeply deplored.

We have general hospitals established for the relief of the wounded.

McIntosh is reported dead, also McCullough, who is known to have been mortally wounded. Price is wounded in the hand. Van Dorn got away safe.

Albert Pike commands the Indians. Many of our wounded had been tomahawked and scalped by Indians.

Southern Items.

Fort Monroe, March 12.

The following is from Southern papers: In the rebel House of Representatives, on Monday, a resolution was passed advising planters to withdraw from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions, hogs and cattle.

The Senate passed the bill organizing the Supreme Court.

The President sent a message to Congress, saying he had suspended Floyd and Pillow from command until they can give a more satisfactory account of the Fort Donelson affair.

Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk have been placed under Martial Law.

The Richmond Examiner says considerable uneasiness is felt at the report of our forces falling back from Manassas; but positive assurances are given that the movements are purely strategic.

The points on the new line of defence, it is thought will extend from Staunton to Gordonsville.

The nomination of Robt. E. Lee, as commander of the rebel army, has been sent to the Senate.

The Mesilla Times of the 20th gives a report of a revolution in New Mexico against the Federal authority. Otero, ex-Delegate to Congress, heads the movement.

Winchester, Va., Taken.

WINCHESTER, March 12.

This place is at length recovered to the Union. The march of our forces to Berryville, on reconnaissance in this vicinity, succeeded in misleading the enemy, so that they did not know where to expect an attack. Yesterday afternoon they commenced evacuating the place. An engagement took place in the afternoon between a regiment of rebel cavalry, supported by artillery, and some Federal Cavalry and one section of artillery. The fight lasted but a short time, the enemy retreating leaving their guns, several horses and about 30 killed and wounded. Our loss, 4 killed and 15 wounded. Large stores of ammunition and many horses have fallen into our hands. The reception of our troops by the people was very enthusiastic.

Europe—Bismarck—Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, March 14.

A London letter of the 1st March, to the Commercial, says that on the whole there is an obvious growth of the war in England that the struggle will be terminated in the spring. American securities have been consequently buoyant.

A special Washington Dispatch to the Philadelphia North American, says that Bismarck has been appointed commander-in-chief of the rebel army, and that the evacuation of Manassas was at his suggestion. It is further said that he has arrived at Richmond.

The line on the Rappahannock has been deserted by the rebels, and a balloon reconnaissance from Polk Church shows no enemy within thirty miles.

Andy Johnson, Etheridge, Maynard, and Parson Brownlow.

Louisville, March 12.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourns on Monday, to Nov. 24th.

Andy Johnson, Etheridge and Maynard passed through here to-day for Nashville.

Parson Brownlow is on his way to Nashville with a pass through the rebel line, from Davis—so says the Nashville Patriot.

Important from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 15.

Parson Brownlow arrived here to-day.

Fight Commenced at Island No. 10.

ON BOARD FLAG SHIP BENTON.

ISLAND NO. 10, March 16.

VIA CABLE, March 17.

We got under way at daylight this morning, and dropped down within range of the upper battery, and commenced to cross them with the rifle of the Benton, while the mortar boats were being turned into position. Only a couple of shots were fired when a white flag was seen to wave violently, and to continue waving until answered by a white flag from the flag ship. Of course the firing ceased, as did all the hostile operations, even the moving of the mortar boats, while a tug carried Lieutenant Bishop down to see what was wanted. On arriving at the works, he was assured that they were signalling their works down the river, and did not wish to communicate with us. It was a dirty subterfuge to gain time, which was followed up by the Grampus hoisting a white flag, and steaming up to the tug from the Island.

Lieut. Bishop was of the opinion that time enough had been lost, and did not wait for the Grampus, but steamed up to the Benton, and the Grampus hauled down the white flag, and ran back under cover again.

Up to this time no rebel colors had been shown from the battery; but now their flag went up, and the preparations to get it down regularly and by approved methods, went on with renewed vigor.

Eight mortars were soon in position, and engaged in throwing thirteen inch shells; and Lieut. Bishop, disgusted at the bad taste of the rebels who did not wish to communicate with him, by permission of the flag officer and Capt. Phelps opened direct communication with them, by means of the Benton's rifled 74's, with such skill that the rebels ran from the work, and their flag was covered with dirt and water.

The fire was kept up steadily, though slowly, until 5 P. M., the mortars expending 240 shells and the Benton 41.

To-morrow will see the reduction of one or more of the enemy's works, and the close investment of the whole.

The place is very strong. From our point of view, we could see 44 guns in position, and negroes were at work on a battery out of our reach, on which to-morrow we shall probably find heavy guns mounted.

With all this note of preparation, and all these probabilities of a hard fight, some incredulous persons suspect that the troops which Gen. Curtis drove out of New Madrid, and which came to No. 10, are marching across the neck of land from No. 10 to Meriwether's landing, on the Mississippi, between the Island and Point Pleasant, a distance of only five miles from the Island, over a practicable road; and that when they are embarked on the fleet of boats, the smoke of which has been seen all day at near Meriwether's, we shall find the rest empty, and the river clear of rebels to Fort Randolph, or Pillow. A sunken steamboat, the hopelessness of the rebel cause between Foots and Polk, the presence of the boats, and the sudden and dull fight made by the enemy, give some color to the story.

LATER.

We understand that a telegram was received by Gen. Halleck, last night, announcing the evacuation of all the works at and near Island No. 10, and the capture of all the rebel boats, &c.

Intelligence has also been received of another important victory by Gen. Curtis' troops, in Arkansas. This is reliable, but we are without the particulars.

Jackson Skedaddling up the Shenandoah.

WINCHESTER, March 12.

Gen. Jackson's force yesterday consisted of one brigade, several field batteries, three companies of cavalry, about 4,000 in all.

It is represented that a large rebel force is at Strasburg, intending to make a stand.

It is believed that Gen. Jackson will make his way up Shenandoah Valley, to the Virginia Central Railroad, and thence to Richmond.

It is represented, by Union citizens of this place, that two thirds of the population of the town and surrounding country are loyal, but have been compelled to succumb to the secession pressure so far as any expression is concerned.

Fighting Still Going on at Island No. 10.

CAIRO, March 18.

A messenger just from Island No. 10, says our boats kept up an incessant fire all yesterday. The rebels have six distinct batteries on the Tennessee shore. One shot struck the Benton, killing one man and wounding two others.

A rifled gun on the St. Louis bar, and wounded several times. The St. Louis was struck several times.

The enemy are strongly fortified, and have a large number of troops on the main land.

The shells from the mortars fell in the enemy's entrenchments every time.

All the mortars are to leave here immediately.

Europe—Bismarck—Rappahannock.

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Another Glorious Victory!

NEWBERN TAKEN!

BALTIMORE, March 18.

The steamer Commodore arrived this morning direct from Burnside's Expedition, and reports the capture of Newbern, N. C., the defeat of the enemy, and the capture of a large quantity of artillery, after a hard fought battle.

Our loss at Newbern is about 90 killed and four hundred wounded. Our men displayed great bravery.

A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Burnside left immediately for Washington. It is reported we took 800 prisoners. Some reports make our loss 50 or 60 killed, and 250 to 300 wounded.

The fight took place on Friday last. There are rumors that one of our Brigadier Generals was killed, but they are considered unreliable.

LATER.

Sergeant Major D. S. Johns, of the 22d Massachusetts Regiment, came up a passenger, by the steamer Commodore. From him we gotten the following interesting particulars:

Our troops, under Gen. Burnside, landed on Thursday evening, near the mouth of Severn Creek, on the west side of Newbern River, 15 miles below Newbern. Owing to the dense fog, the naval vessels did not participate in the fight.

Early on Friday morning, the fight commenced. Our troops advanced along the country road running parallel with the Newbern River, but a mile or two in the rear. The road was skirted on the west side by a railroad and a dense swamp.

All along the river side was a series of batteries, which were taken by our troops, after some bloody hand-to-hand fighting.

Our troops were divided into three brigades, under Gens. Reno, Foster and Parks. We advanced gradually, the enemy deserting their guns, until we reached a line of earthworks extending across the road from the swamp on the west, a distance of some two miles. These earthworks were very strong. They were located about two miles south of Newbern, and between them and the city ran the river Trent. The country road and the railroad both passed through these works, and crossed into the city by bridges.

In front of these works the rebels had felled a large number of trees, forming an almost impassable obstacle. Here the flying rebels were rallied, and made for a while a desperate stand.

Our men fought till all their ammunition was spent, when an order to charge bayonets was given, and the works were finally taken at the point of the bayonet, the enemy flying, and leaving everything behind them in their retreat.

The rebels burned the bridges communicating with the town, over which the country road and the railroad passed.

As their train of cars were in the rear, just across the bridge, they of course were able to carry off their dead and wounded. Their loss is therefore not certainly known, but must have been severe.

LATER.

Before our troops reached this last work, they encountered another, which was deserted before they came up. It was in front of this last fortification that our great loss was sustained.

The force of the rebels is supposed to have been about 8,000.

We captured a number of prisoners, including Col. Avery, who cursed his soldiers for cowards.

Just as the battle terminated, the fog lifted, and enabled our gunboats, which had been waiting for an opportunity to participate in the fight, to come up the river, and our troops were furnished with means of transportation across the Trent to Newbern.

The rebels attempted to fire the town in their retreat, but were prevented by the citizens, who extinguished the flames as fast as they were started by the soldiers.

None of our Generals or staff officers were killed or wounded.

We captured from 80 to 50 cannon. The officers of the rebels left their baggage behind, and the men threw away everything.

The fight terminated at 3 P. M., on Friday, when our troops remained masters of the field.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

It is considered that we have probably secured great advantages by the capture of Newbern which places the safety of Gen. Burnside, beyond question.